

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pineville Water Association

Public Water System Name

MS0650006, MS0650017, MS0650018

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	4-21-21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	4-30-21
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Wanda Graft
Name

Office Manager
Title

5-3-21
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Pineville Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018
April 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2021 APR 15 AM 7:12

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601.789.5005. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 8305 HWY 501.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an *E.coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID#: 0650006 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0346	.0123 - .0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.108	.105 - .108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2018*	.000619	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	4.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	.8	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650017

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2020	.0062	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020	3.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.132	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	.8	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650018

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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13. Chromium	N	2019*	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.185	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018*	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	22.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	.7	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pineville Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to customers, however, copies are available upon request by calling 601.789.5005.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pineville Water Association, Inc.

PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018

April 2021

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID#: 0650006

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit Measurement Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0346	.0123-.0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.108	.105-.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2018*	.000619	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								

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				MCL/ACL				
Inorganic Contaminants					RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY			
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Disinfection By-Products

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82. TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	2016*	4.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	.8	.5-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650017

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2020	.0062	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020	3.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfection By-Products

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82. TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	2016*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	.8	.5-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650018

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

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16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.185	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

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*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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Drinking Water Quality Report

Water Association, Inc.

50006, 0650017 & 0650018

April 2021

Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the Pineville Aquifers.

The water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified contaminants. Information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our customers. The wells for the Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings.

If you are a water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601-789-5005. We want our valued customers to be able to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month.

According to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most common contaminants found in groundwater, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and other inorganic substances; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may come from natural sources, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; organic chemical contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from natural sources, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. The table also describes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water utilities. It is important to note that the presence of a contaminant in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

If you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at a level that is as low as feasible, taking into account current technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health.

Disinfection By-Product (DBP) level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Drinking Water Disinfection By-Product (DWBP) level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health effects from disinfection by-products.

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

It is important to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred in our water system.

TEST RESULTS

Number of Detects Samples	Unit Measurement Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0.0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

The State of Mississippi,
County of Smith

2021 MAY 10 AM 8:04

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Pineville Water Association-

Water Quality Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively to-wit:

On the 21 day of April 2021

On the day of 20

On the day of 20

On the day of 20

Felicia Earnest
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the

22 day of April 20 21

Martina Jones
NOTARY PUBLIC

Words

Cost



ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010003000	03/24	04/21
SERVICE ADDRESS		
HWY 501 - BAILEY HILL		
METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
8779	8681	98
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

PINEVILLE WATER ASSN
P.O. BOX 37
RALEIGH, MS 39153
601-789-5005

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 15
RALEIGH, MS

AMOUNT DUE ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE PLUS LATE FEE
	05/16/2021	
AMOUNT DUE	AFTER 25TH	PAST DUE AMOUNT
64.74	21.40	86.14

2020 CCR IS AVAILABLE UPON
REQUEST CALL OFFICE

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

WTR 60.50
TAX 4.24
NET DUE >>> 64.74
SAVE THIS >> 21.40
GROSS DUE >> 86.14

010003000
TALLY #1 FARMS
10318 HWY 501

FOREST, MS 39074